

REMARKS

Claims 6 and 26-49 are currently pending in this application, with claims 6, 26, 37, 48 and 49 being independent. Claims 1-5 and 7-25 have been cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer of the subject matter thereof. New claims 26-49 have been added to define additional aspects of the invention.

Objections to the Specification

In the outstanding Office Action, the Examiner objected to the specification due to informalities. Specifically, page 2, paragraph 2 of the specification referred to the claims.

Applicants appreciate the Examiner's attention to detail and have amended the specification to address the cited informalities.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C §103(a) - Hoshi/Morita

The Examiner rejected claims 1-14, and 17-20 under 35 U.S.C §103(a) as being unpatentable over the article "A Mobile Pen-Based Computing System for Cellular Telephone Networks" (IEEE Publication, 1993) to ("Hoshi") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,969,712 to Morita et al. ("Morita"). Applicants submit the Examiner failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, and therefore traverse the rejection.

Regarding claim 6, Hoshi merely teaches a mobile computing terminal for traveling businessmen, which allows them access to

their own personal information environment on their office workstations. The system taught by Hoshi allows users to carry out routine work anywhere, anytime using a pen-computer networked though a cellular telephone network. (See page 380, first column, paragraph no. 1.) Hoshi further teaches using the mobile terminal for sending and receiving emails and facsimiles, performing collaborative work using groupware software, and for transaction processing. (See page 380, second column, paragraph no. 2.1.)

Hoshi teaches that transaction processing may take place using forms, such as quotation forms, which can be stored in both the mobile pen station and the base station beforehand, so that the data input on the form in the mobile pen station is reflected directly on the same place to the same form in the base station. A transaction processing request is the originated by the base station to the server. (See page 382, second column, paragraph no. 4.3.)

Hoshi further teaches that the mobile computing terminal should be small size and lightweight, and should have a large high-resolution display, should have a user friendly human machine interface, such as a pen-based computer fitted with a modem card for interfacing with a cellular network. (See page 381, first column, paragraph no. 2.4.)

However, Hoshi fails to teach or suggest, at least, a method in a hand-held device for "receiving a position-coding pattern from the product," as recited in claim 6.

Morita fails to cure the deficiencies of Hoshi in this respect. Morita merely teaches a coordinate reading apparatus for outputting coordinate values and switch statuses to a computer. (See col. 1, lines 7-10.) Specifically, Morita teaches status converting method for a coordinate reading apparatus having a coordinate indicator using a plurality of switches and a tablet provided with a menu associated with various functions (col. 6, lines 15-35). Morita further teaches the status converting method for a coordinate reading apparatus constituted by a stylus pen being a pen-shaped coordinate indicator with a plurality of switches comprising a pen switch turning on/off interlocking to the movement of a pen core and a side switch provided on a pen shaft (col. 6, lines 36-42).

More specifically, Morita teaches a tablet (2) and a coordinate indicator (3), which is provided in the shape of a pen as shown in Fig. 2. The coordinate indicator (3) contains a resonant circuit (31) formed by a coil and capacitor for being electromagnetically coupled to the tablet (2). (See col. 13, lines 22-31; Fig. 1.) Tablet (2) is provided with a coordinate detecting section (21) having a coordinate reading surface. The coordinate reading surface contains layer of excitation lines DL1 ... DL5 which

are coils for creating a magnetic field, and sense lines SL1 ... SL5 for detecting an induced signal due to electromagnetic induction. If the resonant circuit (31) comes into proximity with the coordinate reading surface, an induced signal is generated in the sense line by electromagnetic coupling of these excitation lines, sense lines, and resonant circuit (31). A coordinate calculating circuit 211 within the coordinate detection section 21 detects a coordinate value for a position indicated by the coordinate indicator (3). (See col. 13, lines 36-50; Fig. 1.)

Conversely, neither Hoshi nor Morita, either alone or in combination, teach or suggest, at least, a method in a hand-held device for "receiving a position-coding pattern from the product," as recited in claim 6.

Morita is distinguished by the features as recited in claim 6 in that Morita's pen (3) contains a resonator which couples circuits contained in tablet (2) to generate an indication of a position. Morita's pen does not receive a position coding pattern from a product, it merely couples circuits within tablet (2) using a passive resonant circuit.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the rejection of claim 6.

Conclusion

Should there be any outstanding matters that need to be resolved in the present application, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact Michael K. Mutter (Reg. No. 29,680) at the telephone number of the undersigned below, to conduct an interview in an effort to expedite prosecution in connection with the present application.


If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

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